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SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL!

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1767.

REMARKS on the REPORT publiſhed in our laſt Paper. By Dr. FRANKLIN.

IN the report of the Board of Trade, dated *February* 9, 1764, the following Reaſons are given for reſtraining the emiſſion of paper bills of credit in *America*, as a legal tender.

1. That it carries the gold and ſilver out of the province, and ſo ruins the country, as experience has ſhewn in every colony, where it has been practiſed in any great degree.

2. That the merchants trading to *America* have ſuffered and loſt by it.

3. That the reſtriction has had a beneficial effect in *New-England*.

4. That every medium of trade ſhould have an intrinſic value, which paper money has not. Gold and ſilver are therefore the fitteſt for this medium, as they are an equivalent, which paper never can be.

5. That debtors, in the aſſemblies, make paper money with fraudulent views.

6. That in the middle colonies where the credit of the paper money has been beſt ſupported, the bills have never kept to the nominal value in circulation, but have conſtantly depreciated to a certain degree, whenever the quantity has been increaſed.

To conſider theſe reaſons in their order. The firſt is, *That paper money carries the gold and ſilver out of the province, and ſo ruins the country, as experience has ſhewn in every colony where it has been practiſed in any great degree.* This ſeems to be a mere ſpeculative opinion, not founded on fact in any of the colonies. The truth is, that the balance of their trade with *Britain* being generally againſt them, the gold and ſilver is drawn out to pay that balance; and then the neceſſity of ſome medium of trade has induced the making of paper money, which could not be carried away. Thus, if carrying out all the gold and ſilver ruins a country, every colony was ruined before it made paper money. But, far from being ruined by it, the colonies, that have made uſe of paper money, have been, and are all in a thriving condition. Their debt indeed to *Britain* has increaſed, becauſe their numbers, and of courſe their trade, has increaſed; for all trade having always a proportion of debt outſtanding, which is paid in its turn, while freſh debt is contracted, that proportion of debt naturally increaſes as the trade increaſes; but the improvement and increaſe of eſtates in the colonies has been in a greater proportion than their debt. *New-England*, particularly, in 1696, about the time they began the uſe of paper money, had in all its four provinces but 130 churches or congregations; in 1760 they were 530; the number of farms and buildings is increaſed in proportion to the number of people, and the goods exported to them from *England* in 1750, before the reſtraint took place, were near five times as much as before they had paper money. *Pennſylvania*, before they made any paper money, was totally ſtript of its gold and ſilver, though they had, from time to time, like the neighbouring colonies, agreed to take gold and ſilver coins at higher and higher nominal values, in hopes of drawing money into, and retaining it for the internal uſes of the province. During that weak practice, ſilver got up by degrees to 8*s.* 9*d.* an ounce, and *Engliſh* crowns were 6, 7, and 8*s.* pieces, long before paper money was made. But this practice of increaſing the denomination was found not to anſwer the end. The balance of trade carried out the gold and ſilver as faſt as it was brought in; the merchants raiſing the price of their goods in proportion to the increaſed denomination of the money. The difficulties for want of caſh were accordingly very great, the chief part of the trade being carried on by the extremely inconvenient method of barter; when, in 1723, paper money was firſt made there, which gave new life to buſineſs, promoted greatly the ſettlement of new lands, by lending ſmall ſums to beginners, on eaſy intereſt, to be repaid by inſtalments, whereby the province has ſo greatly increaſed in inhabitants, that the export from hence thither is now more than ten fold what it then was; and by their trade with foreign colonies they have been able to obtain great quantities of gold and ſilver to remit hither, in return for the manufactures of this country. *New-York* and *New-Jerſey* have alſo increaſed and improved greatly, during the ſame period, with the uſe of paper money; ſo that it does not appear to be of the ruinous nature aſcribed to it. And if the inhabitants of thoſe countries are glad to have the uſe of paper among themſelves, that they may thereby be enabled to ſpare for remittances hither the gold and ſilver they obtain by their commerce with foreigners, one would expect no objection againſt their parting with it could ariſe here in the country that receives it.

The ſecond reaſon is, *That the merchants trading to* America *have ſuffered and loſt by the paper money.* This may have been the caſe in particular inſtances, at particular times and places, as in *South-Carolina*, about fifty years ſince, when the colony was thought in danger of being deſtroyed by the *Indians* and *Spaniards*, and the *Britiſh* merchants in fear of loſing their whole effects there, called precipitately for remittances; and the inhabitants, to get ſomething lodged in ſafer countries, gave any price in paper money for bills of exchange, whereby the paper, as compared with bills, or with produce, or other effects fit for exportation, was ſuddenly and greatly depreciated. The unſettled ſtate of government, for a long time in that province, had its ſhare in diſcrediting its bills. But ſince that danger blew over, and the colony has been in the hands of the crown, the currency became fixed, and has ſo remained to this day. Alſo in *New-England*, when much greater quantities were iſſued than was neceſſary for a medium of trade, to defray the expedition againſt *Louiſbourg*; and during the laſt war, in *Virginia* and *South-Carolina*, where great ſums were likewiſe iſſued to pay the colony troops, and the war made tobacco a poorer remittance, from the higher price of freight and inſurance. In theſe caſes the merchants trading to thoſe provinces may ſometimes have ſuffered by the ſudden and unforeſeen riſe of exchange. By ſlow and gradual riſes they ſeldom ſuffer, the goods being ſold at proportional prices. But war is a common calamity in all countries, and the merchants that deal with them cannot expect to avoid a ſhare of the loſſes it ſometimes occaſions, by affecting public credit. It is hoped, however, that the profits of their ſubſequent commerce with thoſe colonies may have made them ſome reparation. And the middle colonies, *New-York*, *New-Jerſey*, and *Pennſylvania*, have never ſuffered by any riſe of the exchange, it having ever been a conſtant rule there to conſider *Britiſh* debts as payable in *Britain*, and not to be diſcharged but by as much paper (whatever might be the rate of exchange) as would purchaſe a bill for the full ſterling ſum. On the contrary, the merchants have been great gainers by the uſe of paper money in thoſe colonies; as it enabled them to vend much greater quantities of goods, and the purchaſers to pay more punctually for them.——And the people there make no complaint of any injury done them by paper money with a legal tender; they are ſenſible of its benefits, and petition to have it ſo allowed.

The third reaſon is, *That the reſtriction has had a beneficial effect in* New-England. Particular circumſtances in the *New-England* colonies made paper money leſs neceſſary, and leſs convenient to them. They have great and valuable fiſheries of whale and cod, by which large remittances can be made. They are four diſtinct governments; but having much mutual intercourſe of dealings with each other, the money of each uſed to paſs current in all; but the whole of this common currency, not being under one common direction, was not ſo eaſily kept within due bounds, the prudent reſerve of one colony in its emiſſions being rendered uſeleſs by exceſs in another. The *Maſſachuſetts* were therefore not diſſatisfied with the reſtraint, as it reſtrained their neighbours as well as themſelves; and perhaps they do not deſire to have the act repealed. They have not yet felt much inconvenience from it, as they were enabled to aboliſh their paper currency by a large ſum paid them in ſilver from *Britain*, to reimburſe them their expence in taking *Louiſbourg*, which, with the gold brought from *Portugal* by means of their fiſh, kept them ſupplied with a currency, till the late war furniſhed them and all *America* with bills of exchange, ſo that little caſh was needed for remittance.—— Their fiſheries too, furniſhing them with remittance through *Spain* and *Portugal* to *England*, which enables them the more eaſily to retain ſilver and gold in their country. The middle colonies have not this advantage, nor have they tobacco, which in *Virginia* and *Maryland* anſwers the ſame purpoſe. Where colonies are ſo different in their circumſtances, a regulation, that is not inconvenient to one or a few, may be very much ſo to the reſt. But the pay is now become ſo indifferent in *New-England*, at leaſt in ſome of its provinces, through a ſcarcity of currency, that the trade thither is at preſent under great diſcouragement.

The 4th reaſon is, *That every medium of trade ſhould have an intrinſic value, which paper money has not: Gold and ſilver are therefore the fitteſt for this medium, as they are an equivalent, which paper can never be.* However fit a particular thing may be for a particular purpoſe, wherever that thing is not to be had, or not to be had in ſufficient plenty, it becomes neceſſary to uſe ſomething elſe, the fitteſt that can be got, in lieu of it.——Gold and ſilver are not the produce of *North-America*, which has no mines; and that which is brought thither, cannot be kept there in ſufficient quantity for a currency. *Britain*, an independent great ſtate, when its inhabitants grow too fond of the expenſive luxuries of foreign countries, that draw away its money, can, and frequently does, make laws to diſcourage or prohibit ſuch importations, and by that means can retain its caſh. The colonies are dependent governments, and their people having naturally a great reſpect for the ſovereign country, and being thence immoderately fond of its modes, manufactures, and ſuperfluities, cannot be reſtrained in purchaſing them, by any province law; becauſe ſuch law, if made there, would immediately be repealed here, as prejudicial to the trade and intereſt of *Britain*. It ſeems hard therefore to draw all their real money from them, and then refuſe them the poor privilege of uſing paper inſtead of it. Bank bills and bankers notes are daily uſed here as a medium of trade, and in large dealings perhaps the greateſt part is tranſacted by their means; and yet they have no intrinſic value, but reſt on the credit of thoſe that iſſue them, as paper bills in the colonies do on the credit of the reſpective governments there: Their being payable in caſh upon ſight by the drawers, is indeed a circumſtance that cannot attend the colony bills, for the reaſon juſt abovementioned, their caſh being drawn from them by the *Britiſh* trade; but the legal tender being ſubſtituted in its place, is rather a greater advantage to the poſſeſſor, ſince he need not be at the trouble of going to a particular bank or banker to demand his money, finding whenever he has occaſion to lay out money in the province, a perſon that is obliged to take the bills. So that even out of the province, the knowledge that every man within that province is obliged to take its money, gives the bills a credit among its neighbours nearly equal to what they have at home.——And were it not for the laws here, that reſtrain or prohibit as much as poſſible, all loſing trades, the caſh of this country would ſoon be exported; every merchant who had occaſion to remit it, would run to the bank, with all its bills that came into his hands, and take out his part of its treaſure for that purpoſe, ſo that in a ſhort time it would be no more able to pay bills in money upon ſight, than it is now in the power of a colony treaſury ſo to do. If government afterwards ſhould have occaſion for the credit of the bank, it muſt of neceſſity make its bills a legal tender, funding them however on taxes by which in time they may be paid off, as has been the general practice in the colonies.——At this very time even the ſilver money in *England* is obliged to the legal tender for part of its value, that part which is the difference between its real weight and its denomination. Great part of the ſhillings and ſixpences now current, are by wearing become 3, 10, 20, and ſome of the ſixpences even 30 *per cent.* too light. For this difference between the *real* and *nominal*, you have no *intrinſic* value, you have not ſo much as paper, you have nothing. ——It is the legal tender only, that makes three-penny worth of ſilver paſs for ſix-pence. Gold and ſilver have undoubtedly ſome properties, that give them a fitneſs above paper, as a medium of exchange; particularly their univerſal eſtimation, eſpecially in caſes where a country has occaſion to carry its money abroad, either as a ſtock to trade with, or to purchaſe allies and foreign ſuccours; otherwiſe that very univerſal eſtimation is an inconvenience which paper money is free from, ſince it tends to deprive a country of even the quantity of currency that ſhould be retained as a neceſſary inſtrument of its internal commerce; and obliges it to be continually on its guard, in making and executing, at a great expence, the laws that are to prevent the trade which exports it.——Paper money, well funded, has another great advantage over gold and ſilver, its lightneſs of carriage, and the little room that is occupied by a great ſum, whereby it is capable of being more eaſily, and more ſafely, becauſe more privately, conveyed from place to place. Gold and ſilver are not *intrinſically* of equal value with iron, a metal in itſelf capable of many more beneficial uſes to mankind. Their value reſts chiefly in the eſtimation they happen to be in among the generality of nations, and the credit given to the opinion that that eſtimation will continue: Otherwiſe a pound of gold would not be a real equivalent for even a buſhel of wheat. Any other well founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and ſilver, and, in ſome caſes, more ſo, or it would not be preferred by commercial people in different countries. Not to mention again our own bank bills; *Holland*, which underſtands the value of caſh as well as any people in the world, would never part with gold and ſilver for credit (as they do when they put it into their bank, from whence little of it is ever afterwards drawn out) if they did not think and find the credit a full equivalent.

The 5th reaſon is, *That debtors in the aſſemblies make paper money with fraudulent views.* This is often ſaid by the adverſaries of paper money, and if it has been the caſe in any particular colony, that colony ſhould, on proof of the fact, be duly puniſhed. This, however, would be no reaſon for puniſhing other colonies, who have not ſo abuſed their legiſlative powers. To deprive all the colonies of the convenience of paper money, becauſe it has been charged on ſome of them that they have made it an inſtrument of fraud, is, as if all the India, bank, and other ſtocks, trading companies, and public funds, were to be aboliſhed, becauſe there have been once in an age *Miſſiſippi* and *South-Sea* ſchemes and bubbles.

The 6th and laſt reaſon is, *That in the middle colonies where the paper money has been beſt ſupported, the bills have never kept to their nominal value in circulation, but have conſtantly depreciated, to a certain degree, whenever the quantity has increaſed.* If the riſing of the value of any particular commodity wanted for exportation, is to be conſidered as a depreciation of the values of whatever remains in the country, then the riſing of ſilver above paper to that height of additional value which its capability of exportation only gave it, may be called a depreciation of the paper. Even here, as bullion has been wanted or not wanted for exportation, its price has varied from 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* *per* ounce. This is near 10 *per cent.* but was it ever ſaid, or thought, on ſuch an occaſion, that all the bank bills, and all the coined ſilver, and all the gold in the kingdom, were depreciated 10 *per cent?*——Coined ſilver is now wanted here for change, and one *per cent.* is given for it by ſome bankers; are gold and bank notes therefore depreciated one *per cent?*——The fact in the middle colonies is really this. On the emiſſion of the firſt paper money, a difference ſoon aroſe between that and ſilver, the latter having a property the former had not, a property always in demand in the colonies, to wit, it being fit for a remittance. This property having ſoon found its value, by the merchants bidding on one another for it, and a dollar thereby coming to be rated at 8*s.* in paper money of *New-York*, and at 7*s.* 6*d.* in paper of *Pennſylvania*, it has continued uniformly at thoſe rates in both provinces now near forty years, without any variation upon new emiſſions, tho' in *Pennſylvania* the paper currency has, at times, increaſed from £. 15,000, the firſt ſum, to £. 600,000, and in *New-York* from £. 40,000 to £. 600,000, or near it. Nor has any alteration been occaſioned by the paper money in the prices of the neceſſaries of life. When compared with ſilver, they have been, for the greateſt part of the time, no higher than before it was emitted, varying only by plenty and ſcarcity, according to the ſeaſons, or by a leſs or greater foreign demand. It

[illegible] ... exchange with London, a depreciation of the paper: But that notion appears to be by no means just. For all the paper pounds every thing [illegible] ... exchange at the former rates, and those bills are [illegible] ... as employed to purchase, then [illegible] ... money and truly said, that the exchange [illegible] ... that not the paper has depreciated. And as a [illegible] ... this, it is a certain fact, that whenever in those [illegible] ... bills of exchange have been dearer, the purchaser has constantly been obliged to give more in silver, as well as in paper, for them, the silver having gone hand in hand with the paper at the rate abovementioned: And therefore it might as well have been said, that the *silver* was depreciated.

There have been several different schemes for furnishing the colonies with paper money, that should not be a legal tender, viz.

1. *To form a bank, in imitation of the bank of* England, *with a sufficient stock of cash to pay the bills on sight.*

This has been often proposed, but appears impracticable under the present circumstances of the colony trade, which, as is said above, draws all their cash to *Britain*, and would soon strip the bank.

2. *To raise a fund by some yearly tax, securely lodged in the bank of* England *as it arises, which should, during the term of years for which the paper bills are to be current, accumulate to a sum sufficient to discharge them all at their original value.*

This has been tried in *Maryland*, and the bills so funded, were issued without being made a general legal tender; the event was, that as notes payable in time, are naturally subject to a discount proportioned to the time, so these bills fell at the beginning of the term so low, as that *Twenty Pounds* of them became worth no more than *Twelve Pounds* in the bills of *Pennsylvania*, the next neighbouring province, though both had been struck near the same time, at the same nominal value, but the latter was supported by the general legal tender.——The *Maryland* bills, however, began to rise as the term shortened, and towards the end, recovered their full value. But as a depreciating currency injures creditors, this injured debtors; and by its continually changing value, appears a currency unfit for the purpose of money, which should be as fixed as possible in its own value, because it is to be the measure of the value of other things.

3. *To make the bills carry an interest, sufficient to support their value.*

This too has been tried in some of the *New-England* colonies; but inconveniencies were found to attend it. The bills, to fit them for a currency, are obliged to be of various denominations, and some very low, for the sake of change; there are of them from *Ten Pounds* down to *Three-pence*. When they first come abroad they pass easily, and answer the purpose well for a few months; but as soon as the interest becomes worth computing, the calculation of it on every little bill that makes up a sum between the dealer and his customers in shops, ware-houses and markets, takes up much time, to the great hindrance of business. This evil, however, soon gives place to a worse, for the bills are in a short time gathered up, and hoarded, it being a very tempting advantage, to have money bearing interest, and the principal all the while in a man's power, ready for bargains that may offer, which money out on mortgage is not. By this means, numbers of people become usurers with small sums, who could not have found persons to take such sums of them upon interest, giving good security; and would therefore not have thought of it, but would have employed the money if it had been of the common kind, in some business. Thus trade, instead of being increased by such bills, is diminished, and by their being shut up in chests the very end of making them, *viz.* to furnish a medium of commerce, is in a great measure defeated.

On the whole, no method has hitherto been found, to establish a medium of trade in lieu of money, equal in all its advantages to bills of credit, founded on sufficient taxes for discharging it, or on land security, of double the value for repaying it, at the end of the term; and in the mean time made a GENERAL LEGAL TENDER. The experience of now near half a century in the middle colonies, has convinced them of it among themselves; by the great increase of their settlements, numbers, buildings, improvements, agriculture, shipping and commerce. And the same experience has satisfied the *British* merchants who trade thither, that it has been greatly useful to them, and not in a single instance prejudicial.

It is therefore hoped, that securing the full discharge of *British* debts, which are payable here, and in all justice and reason ought to be fully discharged here in sterling money, the restraint on the legal tender within the colonies will be taken off, at least for those colonies that desire it, and where the merchants trading to them make no objection to it.

London, March 11, 1767.

MANIFESTO.

The General, and the Supreme Council of State of the kingdom of CORSICA, *to our beloved People.*

IT *is known to you all, beloved people, to what situation our war with the Republick of Genoa was brought at the close of the year* 1764. *The measures taken by us, to foreclose and block up, on every quarter, the garrisons, in order to render it inconvenient and difficult for them to obtain provisions, had so well answered our expectation, that they were in a short time reduced to an extreme and general penury. The Republic was therefore obliged to contribute for their support, sums to a very high amount, and incompatible with the state of her public funds; and finding herself exhausted, and equally in want of money and of troops, being jealous besides, and uncertain of the fidelity of the inhabitants, who began to open their eyes on their unhappy and miserable condition, she was on the point of seeing them taken by us, or of abandoning them herself; it being impossible for her to defend them any longer with her own forces.*

"*In a situation so dubious and critical, the Republic finding no powers in herself to support any longer her interests in Corsica, she betook herself to foreign succours; and by means of a treaty concluded at Compiegne, the 6th of August of the said year, she obtained from his most Christian Majesty, a body of French troops, destined to occupy the garrisons of Corsica for the space of four years.*

"*His Most Christian Majesty, when he sent these troops into Corsica, was pleased to grant us assurances that they were not intended to make war on our own nation, nor to disturb the internal tranquility of our people; but solely to guard the fortified towns, which they had received in trust, during the aforementioned time. And his Majesty also declared his desire to employ this time of quiet, in establishing a solid and durable accommodation between us and the Republic of Genoa; of which accommodation He should be the guarantee, and should employ his good offices between us. And to this effect, He formerly asked us by his Minister, to offer a proposal in name of the nation, which should be communicated to the Republic.*

"*In consequence of this just and generous concern, We called together the Grand Council of the nation, and explained to them the gracious invitation of his Most Christian Majesty. After which we resolved with one accord, that we should offer no proposal of accommodation with the Republic of Genoa, but in conformity with the solemn decree which was issued by the* General Consulta *of Corsica, in the year* 1761, *and confirmed by a public oath. The substance of which was, that the Corsican nation shall never accept of any proposal of peace with the Republic of Genoa, if she does not agree, as preliminary conditions, to acknowledge Our liberty, and the independency of Our government; and doth not yeild to us the few places in this kingdom, of which She is still in possession. If the Republic shall agree to these preliminaries, the nation, in conformity with the aforesaid decree, will be disposed to adopt every proper and decent measure to preserve the honour and interests of the Republic of Genoa.*

"*According then to this Decree, the proposal asked for was drawn out and transmitted to the court of France, together with an humble Memorial addressed to his Most Christian Majesty, expressing the deepest sentiments of gratitude of all the nation, and of the government, on account of the interest which his Majesty took in the tranquility and peace of our people; and our sincere and earnest desire to open every possible way to his royal mediation, in order to obtain so worthy an object: To this effect we even pointed out and proposed in the said Memorial, several measures as much burthensome to the nation, as proportionably conducive to render the accommodation advantageous and honourable for the Republic: And, in order that there should remain no doubt of the sincerity of our dispositions towards peace, provided our liberty and independence should be safe, we resigned ourselves with reserve, to the goodness and equity of the high mediator, as to the measures to be taken, for preserving the honour and interests of the Republic, leaving it intirely to his pleasure to make the choice.*

"*Our proposals could not but be acknowledged reasonable and just, and the impartial world, for the little that it may be informed of our past vicissitudes, under a foreign and tyrannical power, wanting both the will and the ability to govern us well, and when the present situation of our affairs is also considered, must think them such, nay, the sole and only proposals by which we could hope to obtain a solid and sincere reconciliation. Nevertheless, the Republic of Genoa, to whom our proposals were transmitted by the French Minister, looked upon them with horror, and rejected them with disdain; and once more the mediation of his Most Christian Majesty hath turned out to be fruitless and ineffectual.*

"*We have thought it our duty, beloved people, to give an account of the motives, and of the event of this negotiation, to the end that we might make known to you, and all the world, our sincere dispositions to end the war by means of an honourable and stable accommodation, in conformity with the generous intentions of his Most Christian Majesty: And, that we might make known the constant and obstinate resolution of the Republic, to enterprise this war, without any hope whatever of a good conclusion, and with the sole view of shedding human blood from a fit of hatred and revenge. From the long experience of thirty-seven years, she ought to be perswaded and convinced, that she has not force sufficient to subject us again to her dominion; and we are more than ever firm and resolved to maintain, what ever it may cost, the rights of our ancient liberty, which we have recovered with the effusion of so much blood.*

"*Perhaps the Republic may flatter herself, that she will be able to excite anew, amongst us, and in the internal part of this kingdom, the spirit of discord and sedition; and so avail herself of our divisions. But besides the security which we have of the usual zeal of our people, and of their constant anxiety to sustain the common cause, we have, in the Assembly of the Grand Council of the nation, been careful to take the most efficacious measures to prevent and render vain those pernicious designs of our enemies. And to this purpose, we are also to send the most exact instructions to all our Magistrates, to the end that they may watch, with all possible attention, over the external tranquility and security of the kingdom, and may also confirm still more, the good understanding and harmony which actually subsists between us and the French troops; continuing to shew them every mark of attention, and doing every thing that can contribute to their ease and conveniency; so that we may give the lie to the false and artificial reports, which have lately circulated by the Emissaries of the Republic who have given it out, that a rupture is immediately to follow, between us and these troops, who have orders, as they represent, to proceed to hostilities against us, in case that all hopes of an accommodation with Geneva are at an end. Whereas, on the contrary, we have the most certain proof of the impartiality of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his royal satisfaction with the opening given by us to the happy conclusion of a treaty.*

"*In order then to undeceive our enemies, in their vain hopes of being capable to maintain the sovereignty of this kingdom, and to make them repent of their having neglected this opening of the peace, it is necessary to put ourselves immediately in condition to renew the war with great warmth, at the termination of the four years fixed for the residence of the French troops in Corsica. This, beloved people, is the primery and important object which will occupy the conferences of the ordinary General Consulta, in the approaching month of May. To this end then we give you notice, and we seriously charge you to elect, as your procurators and representatives in this General Consulta, persons endowed with zeal and with love for their country, that with unanimous consent, and with the greatest efficacy, we may choose and determine upon the measures most proper for continuing the war, in the security that it will end with a happy success, and with a total expulsion of our enemies from the kingdom. The good cause which we sustain, the weakness of our enemies, our courage animated with the love of our country, and, above all, the Divine Assistance, which hath ever so sensibly manifested itself for us, give us an assurance of every good end to our enterprizes.*

Given at Corte, this 27th of January 1767.

GIUSEPPE MA. MASSESI, Great Chancellor.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, and BAR IRON, to be sold by

GODFREY and GADSDEN,

WHO have a HOUSE and STORES on the Bay to LET, well fitted up, and convenient for Business, now occupied by Messrs. GUERIN and WILLIAMSON, near the Watch-House, the

PENSACOLA, (*West-Florida*) JUNE 7.

ON *Wednesday last, the* 5*th instant, his Honour* Montfort Browne, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this province, made the following speech to the Assembly, viz.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

When I called you together for the dispatch of public business, I met you with a heart truly disposed to join you in promoting the welfare and happiness of this infant colony, but on reading your journals, I find much of your attention taken up in unworthy attempts to throw reflections upon my conduct, and the opinion of his Majesty's council, by the most insolent and shameful resolutions that any assembly ever presented to a governor: And I suppose your subsequent proceedings arose from my passing over your daring resolutions unnoticed.

But be assured, that my moderation proceeded only from my wishing to have you carry through the publick business with alacrity and reputation to this colony, and not in swallowing up in the most surprizing manner the very means which should be applied to its support.

What must other colonies think of you, when they know how you tax the subject merely for your own benefit and advantage?

I sincerely hoped your journals would have produced to the world a lasting monument of disinterestedness, by giving up, for the improvement of the colony, the great salaries which you have taken to yourselves.

Such grievances call aloud for redress and make them known, that the people may have an opportunity of contributing to their happiness hereafter, by a more proper choice of their representatives.

I do therefore in his Majesty's name, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, dissolve the present Assembly, and it is dissolved accordingly.

MONTFORT BROWNE.

Governor Browne is laying out a most beautiful town on Dauphin-Island, called Hillsborough, in honour to that noble patriot the Earl of Hillsborough; which from its advantageous situation, will hurt Pensacola in regard to the trade with the Spaniards at New-Orleans and the Indians on the Mississippi.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 21.

LAST Thursday Mr. James Graham, Merchant, late of Georgia, was married to Miss Sally Stuart, Daughter of John Stuart, Esq.

DIED.] At Beaufort, Port Royal, William Harvey, Esq; Naval Officer and Receiver-General of the Country Duties at that Port.——At his Plantation near Charles-Town, Mr. George Marshall.

July	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
15th.	Sloop Neptune, Joshua Doane,	St. Thomas
18th.	Brig Roach, Willis Morgan,	Honduras
	Sloop Dove, George Lusher,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker,	New-Providence
19th.	Schooner Three Brothers, William Fitch,	Boston
July	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
14th.	Schooner Fanny, John McCoy,	Mobille
15th.	Schooner Good Intent, Charles Dawson,	Pensacola
	Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee,	Rhode-Island
July	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
14th.	Brig Savage, John Dickinson,	Georgia
15th.	Sloop Betsey, John Lee,	Philadelphia
	Ship Rose-Island, Richard Brewer,	Cowes
17th.	Schooner Neptune, George Dawson,	Jamaica
18th.	Schooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Augustine
	Schooner Silvia, Jonathan Picken,	St. Eustatia
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
	Schooner Sea-Flower, Henry Harramond,	N. Carolina
	Brig Philadelphia Packet, John Harrison,	Philadelphia
	Schooner Rice Bird, Nathaniel Morgan,	Georgia

New Advertisements.

BRUNSWICK, (North-Carolina) May 28, 1767.

WHEREAS one JAMES DEADMAN, born at or near Andover, in the County of Bucks, in England, by Trade a Taylor, came over to America, a Soldier, about the Year 1745; was wounded in a Fray between him and his Officer at Cape-Fear, in this Province, whereby he was disabled in one of his Arms, which was afterwards cured by Doctor JAMES FERGUS, and he again followed the Trade of a Taylor. He is supposed at this Time to be about the Age of Forty.——If the above-mentioned James Deadman is living, he is hereby desired to come or send immediate Notice thereof to JOSEPH GOLDWIN, at his Store in Brunswick, (Cape-Fear) who will inform him of something greatly to his Advantage.

JOHN GILES,

Just arrived in the Mary, *Capt.* Gordon, *from* London; *has brought with him, chosen by himself on the spot;*

A General assortment of European and East-India goods, proper for the present and approaching season; among which are, fine Scotch linen, low priced and sheeting ditto, britannias, oznabrugs, 3-4th checks, table-cloths and check handkerchiefs:——Also, the best wines, rum, arrack, French brandy, sugar, salt, &c. &c. Bohea tea at 30s. per lb. fine hyson ditto at £. 6 5 per lb. which will be sold at the usual rates for credit, and on very moderate terms for cash, at his store in Elliott-street.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

In ELLIOTT-STREET;

A Chest of the very best HYSON TEA, at *Five Pounds Ten Shillings* per Pound, and a considerable Abatement to any Person who will take a Quantity.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of LAND, joining Mr. William Hall's in Meeting-street, containing 40 Feet in Front, and 120 in Depth. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with WILLIAM WAYNE, at the Corner of Tradd-street in Church-street.

JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

GERMAN-TOWN manufactured fine THREAD STOCKINGS;

The durableness of which proves them to be the cheapest Sort that can be bought; to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Broad-street, next Door to Mr. Lockwood's, Watch-maker. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

N. B. A small Quantity of Alapeens, Dersateens, Says, Barragons, Thicketts, &c. to be sold at Eight for One.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
the 14th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT publick Notice be given in the Gazettes, to the Conſtables who have, or may have, any Demands againſt the Public of this Province, for conveying Malefactors to Goal; that they do deliver in, to the Public Treaſurer, at the Time they apply for the Payment of their Fees for the ſaid Service, a diſtinct and particular Account of their reſpective Demands, certified by the Magiſtrates by whom the Priſoners were committed: And alſo, that the Magiſtrates do certify the Number of computed Miles the ſaid Conſtables may reſpectively travel to Charles-Town, from the Place or Places from whence the ſaid Malefactors were taken and committed.

By Order of the Houſe,
THO. FARR, jun. Clerk.

PERDRIAU and FABRE,

NOW SELLING OFF,

THEIR remaining STOCK of GOODS on Hand, at EIGHT for ONE, CASH; conſiſting of many uſeful Articles.——Any Perſon inclinable to take the Whole, may have them on reaſonable Terms.

THE ſubſcriber, deluded in what he expected from his former advertiſements, GIVES THIS LAST NOTICE, That all accounts unpaid by the laſt day of July, ſhall indiſtinctly be put in ſuit; which, however reluctant it may be to him, it is not morally poſſible to him to excuſe.

He alſo again, and again, gives this public notice, that he will not be accountable for any debts whatſoever, unleſs contracted by himſelf perſonally, or a written order from under his hand. JOHN DE LAHOWE.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Two Hundred Head of tame good CATTLE. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with Col. BENJAMIN SINGELLTON, Mr. ANDREW BROUGHTON, or THOMAS SINGELLTON.

WANTED,

AN induſtrious Houſe-keeper, chiefly to wait on young Ladies, and look after Negroes.—A Character will be required.——Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, that can be well recommended, to manage a rice plantation, about nine miles from Charles-Town, and a ſtock.——Apply either here, or on John's-Iſland, (but not without a recommendation) to
LUKE STOUTENBURGH.

ANY Perſon that is willing to undertake to fill up a piece of Land on the South of my Houſe on the Bay, where the Brick Wall is, is deſired to come and agree with GEORGE SOMMERS.

To be ſold at publick Auction,

On Wedneſday the 26th day of Auguſt, 1767, at the Plantation of the late Mrs. REBECCAH GRIMBALL, deceaſed, at Euhaw, Indian Land;

PART of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of four Negroes, a ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and poultry; houſhold furniture, a riding chair, and plantation tools.——The conditions of ſale is CASH, the property not to be altered till the money is paid, to
JOHN GRIMBALL, Executor.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furniſhed ROOMS and BOARD, at my Houſe in King-ſtreet, near Broad-ſtreet.
WILLIAM MASSEY.

MARIA WARWELL,

INTENDING ſhortly to depart this province, deſires all perſons to whom ſhe is indebted, to bring in their accounts in order to be paid; and requeſts the favour of thoſe indebted to her to make immediate payment: And while ſhe waits for a paſſage, will be much obliged to thoſe who will employ her, in mending in the neateſt and moſt durable manner, all ſorts of uſeful and ornamental china, viz. beckers, tureens, jars, vaſes, buſt's; ſtatues, either in china, glaſs, plaſter, bronze, or marble; ſhould a piece be wanting, ſhe will ſubſtitute a compoſition in its room, and copy the pattern as nigh as poſſible.—*N. B.* She lives near Mrs. Wright's houſe on the Hard, Trott's point.

MICHAEL ANGELO WARWELL,

INTENDING to depart this province, gives this publick notice to all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, in order to their being paid; and thoſe indebted to him, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

At WEYMAN's

Looking-Glaſs Shop in Church-Street,
[To which he is removed]
Near Colonel BENJAMIN SMITH'S,
IS PERFORMED,

LOOKING-GLASS grinding, poliſhing, Diamond-cuting, ſilvering and framing: Alſo the CABINET and CHAIR-WORK Buſineſs; in which different Branches, he will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks ago, from his plantation on Broad-River, called Cedar Creek, a Negro fellow named ROGER, about four feet and a half high, and near 20 years of age; ſpeaks but little Engliſh; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt, and Negro cloth jacket. Any perſon that will take him up, and deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by
July 17, 1767. RICHARD CRATICK.

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
NEW-YORK MADERA WINE,
to be ſold at the firſt Coſt,
By *Thomas Loughton Smith.*

WILLIAM ADAMS,

WRITING-MASTER;

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at his houſe in ELLIOTT-STREET, nearly oppoſite BEADON's ALLEY; where children, and youth of both ſexes are taught reading, and writing a variety of the moſt uſeful hands; vulgar and decimal arithmetic, together with merchants accounts, menſuration, gauging, &c. in the moſt conciſe and expeditious manner.——Agreeable to his former advertiſement in this paper, he teaches to write a legible hand in ſix weeks, at one hour per day: A ſpecimen of a Dutch girls writing, who was never at any Engliſh ſchool before, whom he has taught to write a legible hand in four weeks; and another of about twelve years of age, who has been taught the ſame in twenty-four days, may be ſeen at Crouch's printing-office, and at his ſchool. He returns thanks to thoſe who already have been pleaſed to employ him: The general utility his plan in teaching will be of, to thoſe who are deſirous of gaining a competent knowledge of the uſe of the pen, arithmetic, &c. in a ſhort time, together with his continued aſſiduity, he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the public.——Mrs. ADAMS, makes children's gowns, ſlips, and teaches them to ſew, mark, &c. She clear-ſtarches, and waſhes ſilk ſtockings in the beſt manner.

N. B. A good front CELLAR to let; boarding for ſingle gentlemen, and children from the country.

TO BE SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

THE plantation or tract of land, called by the name of Whaler's old place, at the fork of the road leading to the Congarees and Watarees, known to be as good a place for public buſineſs as any on the two roads, and has plenty of good high land hickory and oak thereon.—ALSO, two other tracts of land on the north ſide of Congaree-River, fit for corn, rice, or indico; one of 250, and the other 200 acres, inferior to none in the province. The plats and grants may be ſeen in my hands.——Alſo to be ſold very cheap, a parcel of young cowes and calves, and ſeveral tame milch cowes, from three to eight years old.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land, or cattle, may apply to
JAMES McKELVEY.

GREENLAND & JORDAN,

Have juſt imported in the Sloop Polly, *Capt.* Lee, *from PHILADELPHIA;*

SUPERFINE flour in barrels; water, milk, and butter biſcuit in kegs; beſt Briſtol bottled beer, Philadelphia ditto in whole and half barrels, bar iron, and a few boxes of ſoap; which they will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.

JOHN MARLEY, JOHN BRAUND, AND MICHAEL KALTEISEN,

Having entered into partnerſhip, in the CARTING, WOOD-SELLING, and BOATING buſineſs, under the firm of

JOHN BRAUND, & Co.

TAKES this method to acquaint their friends and cuſtomers, that they may be ſupplied with fire-wood by the cord or boat load, as cheap as [illegible]. They have likewiſe a parcel of good White-Haven coals, to diſpoſe of very cheap, as they intend dealing for ready money only.——They further inform their friends in the country, that they are willing to ſell wood and lumber of all ſorts, on commiſſion as uſual; but will not be accountable for any wood or lumber ſtole off the wharf.

JOHN MARLEY,
JOHN BRAUND,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN.

N. B. Shipping may be ſupplied with fire-wood, and wood ready ſawed and ſplit for dunnage; and the beſt water in town.

BRAUND and KALTEISEN,

DESIRE all thoſe indebted to them, for WOOD and CARTING, ſince the firſt of January 1766, to call and ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, to prevent themſelves trouble, and laying us under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney or magiſtrate.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

from Mrs. WRAGG's paſture, near the Quarter-Houſe, a bright bay HORSE, branded on the mounting buttock with a W; his two hind feet white, a little above the fetlock; and about 7 years old.——Whoever takes up, and delivers ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.
JOHN WRAGG.

Purryſburgh, July 9, 1767.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, a young Negro fellow named DUBLIN, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on when he went away, a brown jacket and oznabrugs trowſers; one of his upper fore teeth grown over the others. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me at my plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall receive *Ten Pounds* reward.
DAVID HUMBERT.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber in March laſt, a Negro fellow named TOM; and in June, a young fellow named LYMUS, of a yellow complexion, and took with him his brother NED, a *black* boy about 14 years old; all country born, and belonged to MILLER ST. JOHN, deceaſed; ſuppoſed to be harboured in Charles-Town, or at Mr. Lance's plantations at John's Iſland, or Gooſe-Creek.——Whoever will deliver them to me at Ponpon, or the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall receive TWENTY POUNDS a piece for Tom and Lymus, and TEN POUNDS for the boy. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to hire, harbour, or carry off theſe Negroes at their peril. ELIZABETH BEATTY.

Colleton County, July 15. 1767.

A Brown and white pied ox, branded T, marked in each ear with a hole and ſwallow-fork, and appears to be about ſix years old. The owner of the above ox, muſt apply to EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

RICHARD FOWLER,

Upholſterer and Paper-hanger, at his ſhop in Meeting-ſtreet, and near the Beef-market, has juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina Packet, Capt. White, from London;

A Neat aſſortment of paper hanging, of the neweſt and genteeleſt patterns, with flower-pots for chimnies; a great variety of genteel landſcapes, a large quantity of gold maſhee border, horſe-hair ſeating for chair bottoms, with curled hair for mattraſſes; alſo ſome braſs work for deſks and cheſts of drawers, with ſome leather and braſs wheel caſtors, with a variety of other materials in the Upholſterers buſineſs, which he carries on in all its branches, and returns his hearty thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame, as he will endeavour to merit it by his care and aſſiduity.

Twenty Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on July 5th, 1766, living on *Horſe-Savannah*, Two Negroes, father and ſon, both named BRISTOL; the father aged about 46, and the ſon 23 years: They were bought at vendue from the eſtate of Mr. *John Raven*; carried off with them a large bundle of clothes, and was ſeen going towards *John's-Iſland*, where they are well known, and ſuppoſed to be harboured by their relations, having lived on Mr. *Raven*'s plantation there. The father is a good fiſherman. A reward of £. 20 will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and diliver them to the warden of the work-houſe, in *Charles-Town*, or to me at *Horſe-Savannah*. JOHN HALY.

If they will return of their own accord, all paſt offences will be forgiven.

Purryſburgh, July 9, 1767.

TAKEN up by GEORGE STROUBART, about eighteen months ago, a brown Cow without a brand; her ear marks, one an upper keel, the other a poplar leaf.

Alſo, a two year old Bull, with the ſame ear mark, and a Heffier about a year old, with ſome mark, not legible.—The owner muſt prove his property before
JOHN L. BOURQUIN, J. P.

Cuffe-Town, May 29, 1767.

TOLLED before me, a ſtrawberry roan mare, about nine years old, near thirteen hands high, a natural pacer; branded on the near ſhoulder M, with a flouriſh over it; on the near buttock H, on the off buttock F E, and on the off ſhoulder H; and has four black legs: Alſo a young grey filly unbranded. The owner or owners of ſaid ſtrays, muſt prove their property before
NIL. FRIED. MEYER, J. P.

A Dark grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a ſhort dock, both fore feet ſhod, branded on his mounting ſhoulder and buttock 2, both paces and trots. The owner muſt apply and prove his property before
July 15, 1767. SAMUEL PORCHER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT & NATHANIEL STOTT,

have juſt imported in the [illegible] Alley, *next to Elliott-Street a*

A Large Aſſortment of HATS, bought from the Manufacturer, and to be ſold from THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS the Dozen, to TEN POUNDS the ſingle Hat.

ON Monday the 3d of Auguſt, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be holden at the Houſe of Mr. Poinſett, in Elliott-Street, a Board of Juſtices, aſſigned to keep the Peace in Berkley-County, in order to ſign Certificates for Licences (to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be approved of) to ſell and retail all ſorts of ſtrong Liquors, as alſo to keep Billiard Tables; therefore all Perſons inclinable to take out Licences according to ſaid Act, are deſired to give in their Names to the Subſcriber before the ſaid Day, at his Houſe up the Path, lately known by the Name of Major Rogers's. ROBERT RAWLINS.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE,

October 7, 1766. A well ſet new negro fellow, who ſpeaks no Engliſh, has on an old white negro Cloth jacket, with pewter buttons, has a ſmall beard.——Taken up at Cooſawhatchee.

——The above Negro fellow, ſince his being advertiſed, ſays his name is FRANK.

December 13. A pretty tall well made Negro fellow who calls himſelf MARCH, but will not or cannot tell his maſter's name; has on old white Negro cloth cloaths and blanket, a large bump on his right ſhoulder; and was taken up at Col. *Heyward's* plantation, Cuckhold's creek, Combahee.

May 16. A new Negro fellow, who cannot tell his own or his maſter's name; he is about 5 feet high, pitted with the ſmall-pox; has had two holes in his ears, one of which is broke out; he is about 40 years of age, and has on a white Negro cloth jacket and breeches, and was taken up at Benjamin Huſkins's, Cooſaw-hatchee bridge.

May 30. A Negro fellow of the Angola country, who calls himſelf BRISTOL, and by what I can underſtand from him, his maſter's name is Poſtell; he is about five feet high, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, has a long beard, is very hairy upon his breaſt, his country marks on his back, and has on old white negro cloth jacket and trowſers. Taken up at Sir John Colleton's plantation near Monck's Corner.

June 19. A Negro fellow who calls himſelf WILL, but cannot tell his maſter or his country's name; he is about 5 feet two inches high, has a ſmall beard, and branded on the right ſhoulder thus O; has on a brown double breaſted jacket, and white Negro cloth breeches, and was taken up at Mr. Hog's plantation, called Hog-Neck, Indian Land.

July 18. A dark mulatto who calls himſelf *John Burnet*, ſays he is free, and was born in Henerittа county in Virginia; but now his father lives at Long-Canes, where he has been three years, and ſays they both uſed to drive waggons, by one of which he has loſt all the fingers of his right hand; he alſo ſays he is a ſawyer, and was coming to town to look for work; has nothing on but an old ſhirt, and was taken up at Mr. Croft's plantation, up the path.

July 19. A Negro boy of the Mandingo country, calls himſelf *Tom*, and ſays his maſter's name is DOCTOR, but gone away in a boat; has loſt four toes off his left foot, and his left hand has been ſcalded or burnt; has on an old blue jacket and breeches, and was taken up at Mr. Thomas Gadſden's plantation, Charles-Town neck.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL undertake to supply any Quantity of the beſt Cypreſs Timber, Boards, Shingles and Lathes——AND ALSO, cut Frames for Houſes, agreeable to any Draught of Scantling; which he will deliver in Charles-Town, or up any of the Rivers, at very reaſonable Prices.

He has a very handy and ſenſible Houſe-wench to hire by the Year or Quarter: And alſo a likely young and ſenſible Wench, to diſpoſe of, who can be well recommended, and is ſold for no Fault, having no Employment for her.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Juſt imported in the Sloop CHARLES-TOWN, JOSEPH DURFEE, *Maſter, from* RHODE-ISLAND, *and is to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by*

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

At his Store on Colonel BEALE'S *Wharf;*

JAMAICA and Northward Rum, Spermaceti Candles, Soap, Riding Chairs, Chair Wheels, Wheel-Barrows, Iron Tea Kettles, Ditto Fiſh Kettles, Loaf Sugar, Cordials, a Tub of Green Tea, two very neat Cedar Boats, Train Oil, &c.

Juſt arrived in the LIVE-OAK,

A Large Quantity of white and coloured Negro Cloth, at different Prices; which with a general Aſſortment of other Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, will be ſold as low as poſſible, by CORRIE & CARSANS.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, juſt imported in the LIVE-OAK, Capt. LUNDBERRY, and to be diſpoſed of reaſonably, by

THOMAS and ROGER SMITH.

DOWNES, JONES, & Co.

HAVE imported in the Live-Oak, *Captain* Lundberry, *from* BRISTOL;

A Large Parcel of white, blue, and green PLAINS, of the beſt Quality; Leather Shoes of all Sorts; Nails, Iron Pots, and ſundry other Articles, which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms at their Store in Tradd-ſtreet, and at Bacon's Bridge.

On Thurſday the 6th Day of Auguſt next, will be ſold at the Houſe of the late Mr. DANIEL STENT, *deceaſed, on James-Iſland;*

ALL the eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of three Negroes, one a very valuable houſe-wench; houſhold furniture, a cow, hogs, poultry, &c. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the conditions will be made known.——All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately: And thoſe having any demands, are earneſtly deſired to make the ſame known before the day of ſale, to ISAAC RIVERS, Adminiſtrator.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ABSENTED himſelf from my Plantation at the Horſe-Shoe, about the Month of March, 1766, a Dutch Servant Man, named GEORGE HANER, about [illegible] Cooper by Trade: He is a Young Fellow, only 1766, [illegible], ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and was ſeduced away by a Dutch Lad of the ſame Importation, named JOHN REGALE, Servant to Mrs. ELLIS, and employed in going in her Pettyauger, between Charles-Town and Aſhepoo, and who has loſt the Fore-Finger of his Right Hand. Theſe two Servants, with a Dutch Woman, went away from my ſaid Plantation together, and it is apprehended are gone towards Georgia, being ſeen on their Way at the River May, and may either take up their abode in that Province, or proceed to Eaſt-Florida. ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward will be given for apprehending the ſaid GEORGE HANER, and delivering him to me in Charles-Town: But if he will voluntarily return to his Duty forthwith, his Offence ſhall be freely forgiven, and no Advantage taken thereof, by

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

THE Subſcriber having often ſolicited the Favour of all Perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment, but to little or no Effect, he hereby gives this laſt and final Notice to all concerned, that unleſs they make immediate Payment to him, they may depend upon having their Accounts lodged in the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for without Diſtinction.

July 13, 1767. JOSEPH TURPIN.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Purryſburg, a middle ſized Negro fellow named GEORGE, of the Guinea country, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has ſeveral marks of puniſhment on his back, late the property of Mr. Zouberbuhler.——A reward of TEN POUNDS, will be paid for the delivery of the ſaid Negro, to

JACOB WALDBURGER.

To be ſold, the Owner having no occaſion for him,

A Negro fellow who is as good a cook as any in the Province, but is lame and troubled with the rheumatiſm in his arms and knees, and only fit to teach young Negroes in a kitchen.—Enquire of the Printer.

ANY perſon or perſons willing to undertake the building of a GALLERY in the GERMAN CHURCH in this Town, agreeable to a plan in our hands, are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to us by Tueſday the 4th day of Auguſt next. MARTIN MILLER, and ABRAHAM SPIDLE.

DOLLARS, at Thirty-two Shillings,

TAKEN IN PAYMENT

For fine old high proof RUMS, from *Jamaica, Barbados,* and the *Northward,* NOW SELLING OFF, Wholeſale and Retail, extremely cheap,

By WILLIAM HULME,

At the South-Corner of Elliott-ſtreet, facing the Fiſh-Market, on the BAY;

WHERE may be had MADEIRA, VIDONIA and LISBON WINES, BRANDY and GIN, excellent in their Kinds; CHOCOLATE, TOBACCO, and SNUFF; COFFEE freſh roaſted every Day.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship LIVE-OAK, ANDREW LUNDBERRY, Maſter, from BRISTOL;

A Few Bales of WHITE PLAINS, which will be ſold cheap for CASH or ſhort CREDIT, by INGLIS, LLOYD, & Co.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately;

THE TAVERN at Monck's Corner, in the preſent poſſeſſion of Mr. *Jonathan Fowler*: The new houſe has five good rooms, ſaſhed and plaſtered, and will be otherwiſe well finiſhed; which with the old houſe repaired, and a new ſtable to be built, will render the conveniences large and commodious; the ſituation is known to be equal to any in the province for a country tavern.——

Apply to JOHN DAWSON.

JAMES DUTHIE,

PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-CUTTER;

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, that he has juſt opened Shop in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr. HUGER'S, where he makes and ſells all Sorts of PERUKES, LADIES TEATS, and BANDOS for GENTLEMEN, in the neweſt faſhion.——Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerved in the moſt expeditious Manner that can be expected from any of the Buſineſs.——Said DUTHIE would alſo BOARD and LODGE Gentlemen that can be recommended.

N. B. A good CELLAR to LET.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about ſix months ago, a Negro fellow Named BOSON, who is ſuppoſed to be gone to Santee: He is a likely fellow, about 26 years of age, and near 5 feet 11 inches high; had a ſpur on when he went away, and is of the Grain coaſt country. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and dilivers him to me, ſhall have *Twenty Pounds* reward; and any perſon giving information of his being harboured by a white perſon, will, on conviction of the offender, receive *Twenty Pounds*, or if by a Negro *Five Pounds*, from *St. Thomas's, Feb.* 26, 1767. FRANCIS ROCHE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO lots of land in Queen-ſtreet, adjoining HENRY FULKER'S, 32 feet in front, and 105, or thereabouts in depth, lately Shute's watering-place: The ſame will be ſold for credit. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may enquire of Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, merchant, in Charles-Town.

ALSO,

A tract of 500 acres, on the north ſide of Santee river, adjoining lands of Thomas Boſher. This tract is exceeding good land for rice, corn, and indico. Enquire as above.

the. CHARLES CAPERS.

To be LET, or SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately for a Term of Years;

THE Brew-Houſe in King-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Patrick Hinds's, with all the brewing utenſils, in good order; ſuch as, a copper, maſh-tub, coolers and pumps: Alſo, a malt-kiln and malt-houſe, adjoining the above brew-houſe; and a well of exceeding good water. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES LINGARD.

TO BE LET,

THE STABLES, lately occupied by Philip Baer, ſituate at the Weſt End of Queen-Street. Enquire of CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons who obtained Certificates from the Juſtices on Eaſter Monday laſt, for retailing Spiritous Liquors, that they come to the Treaſurer's-Office, before the firſt Monday in Auguſt, and take out their Licences, or their Names will be returned to the Attorney-General.

SHEED & WHITE,

Have imported in the Brigantine PHILADELPHIA PACKET, JOHN HARRISON, Maſter, from PHILADELPHIA;

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Barrels and Kegs; SHIP BISCUIT, choice ſaltpetred HAMS, BAR IRON of various Sizes, which with excellent hard SOAP of a former Importation, and an Aſſortment of WINDSOR CHAIRS, they will ſell on moderate Terms for Caſh.

STOLEN,

A New SILVER TABLE SPOON, which is marked W W M. Any Perſon to whom it is offered for Sale, is requeſted to ſtop it, and inform the Printer hereof.

St. Paul's Pariſh, June 12, 1767.

INFORMATION hath been given me of the following STRAYS, *viz.*

A white gelding, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder and buttock, ſomething like a croſs, is a natural pacer, and about eight years old.

A red roan gelding, between 12 and 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder R, is a trotter, with a ſwitch tail, and about nine years old.

A pale bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder ſomething like a DA, with a ſtroke acroſs, not docked, one hind hoof white, and about five years old.

A ſorrel gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock B, with a flouriſh on the top, paces a little, has a ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be about eight years old.

The owners of the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A Large back Store and Cellar, in Gadſden's Alley.—Apply to CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JAMES DRUMMOND,

In the QUEEN CHARLOTTE from LONDON, a large and compleat Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the preſent and the enſuing Seaſons, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, at his Store in Tradd-ſtreet, lately occupied by SAMUEL WISE; amongſt which are,

DYED jeans, India ditto, figured dimothys; corded, double and plain ditto, thickſets, ſooſey and linen handkerchiefs, printed cottons and callicoes, diaper table cloths, long lawns, Iriſh linens, nankeens, ſheeting, brown rolls, Ruſſia cloths, cotton gowns, gunpowder, ſhot, and bullets, pillow fuſtians, checks, French oznabrugs and Scotch threads, ſewing ſilk of all colours, flouriſhing and India cotton, blown thread, minionet and Bath laces, footings and edgings, French trimmings, black and ſcarlet ſnail lace, needles and pins; Engliſh, Holland, and diaper tapes; men and women's gloves and mitts, Leghorn and chip hats, ſtocks and ſtock tapes, powder blue, fig indico ditto, Durham flour of muſtard, lavender and hungary water, powder-boxes and puffs, bombazeens, Dutch caps, marble ſlabs with neat mahogany frames, backgammon-tables, crewet ſtands, coffee-mills, bohea and ſinglo tea, loaf ſugar, packthread boxes, glove ſticks; cabinet, braſs, and iron work of all ſorts; pewter diſhes and plates, ſpoons, baſons, water plates, gallon and pint pots, bed pans, candle moulds, ſail cloth; men, women, and children's ſhoes and pumps; fans, new Italian and Venetian chairs, mill'd lead, porter and Dorcheſter ale, a great variety of paper hangings, floor cloths, bed garniſh, curtain rings, furniture checks, buckrams of all colours, hair ſeating, Welch flannels, French coverlids, lincey counterpanes, tick matraſſes, matting, check hair cloth, ſerges; men and women's ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe; breeches pieces of all colours, and worſted hoſe and caps, great coats, jackets, breeches, linen waiſtcoats, check ſhirts, buttons of all ſorts, trowſers, drawers, gauzes, modes, plain and figured ſarſanets, ſattins, necklaces and ear-rings, Engliſh and French beads; mock, garnet, and jet necklaces and ear-rings, ſtove grates with braſs fenders, braſs candleſticks, waſh balls, blacking balls, rappee ſnuff, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, ſciſſors, razors, and penknives, table knives and forks in caſes, ſmoaking pipes, corks, ſtays, glazed linens, eight day clocks, tin ware, funnels, petty-pans, graters, pepper-boxes, ſauce-pans, coffee-pots, chocolate ditto, fenders, fiſh-kettles, caniſters, lanthorns, tea-kettles, duſt-pans, ivory and horn combs, Engliſh tapes, ſhoe bindings, gartering, crapes, brads and nails, tacks, pitching axes, hatchets, chains, traces, wedges, hammers, hinges, pad-locks, chiſſels, caulking-irons, ſaws, gimblets, grid-irons, curry-combs, box irons and caſtors, trowels, ſpits, frying pans, ſpades, ſhovels, oznabrugs, mahogany chairs, tea-boards, bottle-ſtands, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, rice ſieves, flour ditto, riddles, bird cages, men and boys felt hats, ditto beaver, mahogany rum-caſes with double flint glaſs bottles, bed ticks, telleſcopes, wine, rum, ſugar, ſalt, &c. &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ROBERT OSWALD, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, by Virtue of two Writs of *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, at the Suit of *Liſton*, and *Hope*, ſurviving [illegible] *Liſton*, and *Hope*, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *Liſton* and *Hope*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petitioner granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 13, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the Suit of *John Paul Grimke*, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *John Paul Grimke*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt Sitting of the Court of Common-Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HAIR, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the Suit of *Robert Mills*, Adminiſtrator of the Eſtate of *Robert Smith*, deceaſed, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *Robert Mills*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt Sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

William Ancrum, Lambert Lance, and *Aaron Leacock*, to whom Part of the Petitioners Effects are mortgaged, are ſummoned to be and appear at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to render an Account upon Oath, of what is really and *bona fide* due upon their Mortgage, on pain of having the ſame deemed fraudulent.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

TAKEN up at Sea, about a week paſt, a Moſes Boat.——The owner may have her again, by proving his property, paying charges, and applying to Meſſ. *Lind & Chevin*, on Mr. *Bure's* new wharf.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

SUPPLEMENT to the *South-Carolina Gazette*, and *Country Journal*,
TUESDAY, July 21, 1767. No. 85. [Printed by C. CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

EAST-FLORIDA, ſs.

WHEREAS *by the definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, the Tenth Day of February, One thouſand ſeven hundered and ſixty-three, between our moſt gracious Sovereign* George *the third*, King *of* Great-Britain, *&c. The French King, and the King of Spain, the whole country of* Florida, *was ceded to his Britannick Majeſty*; AND whereas, *by the twentieth Article of the ſaid definitive Treaty of Peace, his Britannick Majeſty did, among other things, agree that the Spaniſh Inhabitants, or others, who had been Subjects of the Catholick King, might ſell their Eſtates provided it ſhould be to his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects.* NOW WE John Gordon, *of Charles-Town, in the Province of South-Carolina, Merchant, and* Jeſſe Fiſh, *of the Town of St. Auguſtine, in Eaſt-Florida, do hereby give this publick Notice to all Perſons ſettling, and intending to ſettle in Florida, that we, for ourſelves and others, all Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, in the months of October and November, immediately after the ratifying the ſaid Treaty of Peace, confiding and relying on his Majeſty's Royal Stipulation therein, and we as above mentioned, did purchaſe from ſeveral of the Subjects of the Crown of Spain, then reſiding in Florida, for a valuable Conſideration, and had in due, lawful and proper form, and by proper deeds and conveyances in Law, conveyed to us, various and extenſive Tracts of Land in the ſaid Country, and in that Diviſion thereof now called Eaſt-Florida, of which Lands the ſaid Spaniſh ſubjects before and at the Time of ratifying of the ſaid Treaty, were lawfully ſeiſed and poſſeſſed according to the Laws of Spain, as of their own private Property, and the Conveyances made to us as aforeſaid, were on the firſt Day of December, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, proved before the then Britiſh Commander in Chief of Eaſt-Florida, certified under his Hand and Seal, and duly authenticated, and a Notification and Inſtrument declaring us the ſaid* John Gordon, *and* Jeſſe Fiſh, *to be the real and lawful Purchaſers and Owners of theſe Lands, under the Hand of the Spaniſh Governor and Royal Officers of Florida, at St. Auguſtine, and the Seal of their Contaduria, were iſſued, and the ſaid Inſtruments and Conveyances, with Plans of the ſeveral Tracts of Land thereunto annexed, were produced to his Excellency Governor* Grant, *on or before the ſeventeenth Day of November, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, and tendered at the Publick Regiſter's Office, in St. Auguſtine, there to be recorded, that no Perſon might plead Ignorence, or be miſled, in their Application for, or ſettling on Lands in Eaſt-Florida.* NEVERTHELESS, William Greening, *Eſq; Publick Regiſter did refuſe to receive or record in his ſaid Office the ſaid Conveyances, by Order (as he ſaid) of the ſaid Governor, who has declared, that he would, on application to him in Council, grant away theſe Lands in the ſame manner as if no Purchaſe of the ſame had ever been made.* WE DO THEREFORE, *in this publick Manner, claim our Right to the ſaid Lands, and enter our Caveat and Proteſt againſt the Governor of Eaſt-Florida, his Granting any Part or Parcel of the ſame*: AND *we do hereby in like Manner caution and forewarn all Perſons whomſoever, from ſetting down, ſettling on or clearing any of the ſaid Lands, on any pretence whatſoever, without our Leave and Conſent, as ſuch Perſon or Perſons may depend on our aſſerting our Right, founded upon the Faith of the ſaid Treaty, and on our purſuing to the utmoſt Extent of the Law, any Treſpaſſers on the ſaid Land; at the ſame Time,* WE DO DECLARE, *for ourſelves, and other Proprietors, that we will give due Encouragement to all Perſons that ſhall apply to us to ſettle the ſaid Lands, by Virtue of, and under our Right and Title, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. And for the better Information of all whom theſe may concern, a general Plan or Survey of our Lands may be ſeen in the Hands of either of us, in Charles-Town, or St. Auguſtine.*

JOHN GORDON.
Auguſtine, November 4, 1766 JESSE FISH.

THOMAS YOU,

GOLD-SMITH;

At the Golden Cup in Meeting-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. HOLIDAY's *Tavern*;

TAKES this Method of returning Thanks to his Friends and Acquaintance for their paſt Favours, & to requeſt a continuance of the ſame. He undertakes the working Part, and hopes the general Satisfaction he has given to thoſe who have already employed him, will be a ſufficient Motive for their kind Recommendation to others: Any Piece of Plate worked up in his Shop, he will warrant as good as Sterling; and if any ſuch Piece ſhould break, he will mend the ſame *Gratis*.——He has for Sale, ſundry Pieces of large Plate and Jewellery, which he will ſell at a low Advance. Country Orders punctually obeyed.

N. B. A back Room to let; Enquire of ſaid YOU.

Juſt imported, a large, valuable, and general Aſſortment

Of well bought Iriſh Linens,

In Quantity, upwards of three hundred and fifty Pieces,

OF the beſt quality and fabrick, being all bought of the manufactures when brown, and carefully attended to while bleaching; a large quantity of Yorkſhire flat linens, fit for ſheeting; low priced garlix, exceeding good dowlas, Iriſh oznabrugs, brown and white hinderlands, brown ſileſias or hollands, ſome bundles of hempen and flaxen Ruſſia linens, and a few pieces of rolls, with a great variety of printed linens and cottons; long and clear lawns, muſlins, lawn handkerchiefs; men and womens cotton, thread, and ſilk hoſe; ditto neat ſhoes and pumps, green ſilk umbrellos, breaches pieces, men's fine hats at £. 5 each; a large number of good ſtuff ſhoes, at 30s. a pair; about 1200 yards of purple linen and purple copper-plates, of an exceeding good quality and neat patterns, from 10s. to 18s. 9d. the yard, with many other articles, which will be ſold ten per cent. under the common advance, with the advantage of 5 per cent. being allowed in the purchaſe of them for prompt payment, and no charge of commiſſions, being bought of the manufacturers with caſh, and to be ſold at a new brick ſtore in Beadon's-alley, by

JOHN DAVIES.

The advantages in the choice of the above goods, with the ſtill greater allowance that will be made in taking a quantity, afford good and reaſonable terms for thoſe to ſupply themſelves who purchaſe with caſh to ſell again.

N. B. A very great Variety of new Articles, juſt arrived in Capt. Gordon.

A Parcel of YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, and COTTON STOCKINGS, to be ſold at *Seven* for *One*, at my Store in Broad-ſtreet. THOMAS WALTER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN MURRAY, intending ſhortly to depart the Province for Great-Britain, deſires all Perſons having any Demands upon him, to call and receive Payment: And in order to entitle himſelf to the Benefit of the Proviſo in the Ninth Paragraph of the Attachment Act, GIVES THIS PUBLICK NOTICE, That he is willing and ready to appear, anſwer, or put in Bail, as the Caſe may require, to any Action, Summons, Suit or Proceſs, that ſhall, may or can, be iſſued or brought againſt him, for any Matter, Cauſe or Thing whatſoever.

Charles-Town, June 30, 1767.

HENRY REEVES, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the Queen Charlotte, *Captain* John Chamberling, *from* London;

AN aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are great choice of beaver and felt hats, Scotch and rapee ſnuff; four neat riding chairs to be ſold cheap, with a variety of ſilk and pavilion gauze; which with a compleat aſſortment they had on hands before, will be ſold cheap at their ſtore in Church-ſtreet.

N. B. Some neat mahogany ladies dreſſing ſtands, &c. to be ſold at *eight and a half* for *one*.

TO BE SOLD,

MY plantation at Stono, containing 900 acres of land, very good for rice, corn, and indico, and well timbered with good pine timber for ſawing; on ſaid plantation is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and all other neceſſary buildings: Alſo one other plantation at Cane-Acres, joining Captain Samuel Elliott's, containing 640 acres of land, old meaſure, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, and other buildings thereon: Alſo two lots of land at Aſhley Ferry, belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Elliott, ſon of William Elliott, deceaſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with me in Charles-Town. THOMAS FARR.

THE ſubſcriber having often ſolicited the payment of ſundry debts due to him, which has had little or no effect; gives this publick notice to thoſe who were indebted to him the firſt of January laſt, that unleſs they ſettle with him before the firſt of Auguſt next, neceſſity will then oblige him to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney, to be recovered immediately.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
in Broad-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lockwood's, Watch-maker.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at St. Thomas's, two bay HORSES; one of them brand thus 95, on the mounting ſhoulder; the other branded with PW in one, with a bell, marked EC, and a croſs between. Whoever will deliver them to me, ſhall have *Three Pounds* for the firſt, and *Thirty Shillings* for the ſecond. JOSEPH FRIZER.

JOHN WILLAN,

HAS opened a cellar under Mr. Iſaac Waldron's, in Broad-Street, where he intends carrying on the WINE TRADE in all its branches.—Thoſe gentlemen who are kind enough to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with the beſt of liquors, and (as he intends dealing for CASH only) upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. At preſent he ſells good Madera wine at 17 *s.* 6*d.* and Vidonia ditto at 15*s.* per gallon; with exceeding fine Dorcheſter beer at 55*s.* the dozen; Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward rum, and very good cyder, alſo ſold by him very cheap.

RUN-away the 26th of October, a negro boy named BOB, formerly the property of Doct. *Martin*, but ſince to *Thomas Gordon*, deceaſed; he is ſuppoſed to be harbour'd by *Othneal Beale*, Eſqr's, negro ROBIN, or by a wench named SUE, belonging to *James Haberſham*, Eſq; at *Georgia*. All perſons are forbid harbouring the ſaid runaway; and whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, ſhall have *Five Pounds* currency reward.

June 30, 1767. MARY GORDON.

MR. JOHN CREIGHTON, informs me of a black Horſe having ſtrayed into his Paſture at the Quarter-Houſe, branded on the mounting Shoulder ML in one, and on the mounting Buttock A C. The Owner muſt prove his Property to the ſaid Horſe, before

JOHN TROUP, J. P.

GEorge Beaſley, informs me of a grey gelding, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock TB, and on the off ſhoulder 3—C, and buttock 2 H S. Whoever owns the ſaid gelding may have him again, proving his property before

June 24, 1767. JOHN DERING, J. P.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, out of Mr. Benjamin Hawes's yard, on Saturday the 6th inſtant, a bright bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder ſomething like $\frac{C}{B}$; long main, and long dock'd, and is a natural pacer. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. *James Cordes*, ſen. in St. John's pariſh, or to Mr. *Benjamin Hawes*, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive *Five Pounds* reward, from

ROBERT LITTLE.

St. John's, June 20, 1767.

AS there is an abſolute neceſſity of ſettling the eſtate of the late JOHN KELLY, baker, deceaſed; theſe are therefore to deſire all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they do make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to us, otherwiſe they may expect to find all the outſtanding debts in the hands of an attorney, which will not be agreeable to us, nor the parties concerned.

And thoſe who have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in atteſted to

JOHN SWINT,
PHILIP MENSING, } Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BOURDEAUX, late of St. Thomas's pariſh, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment of the ſame; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, to bring in their accounts atteſted, for payment, to

NATHANIEL SAVINEAU, Executor.

N. B. As the accounts of many have been ſtanding too unreaſonable a time, it is hoped ſuch in particular will avail themſelves by this notice; if not, no cuſtomary excuſes will exempt them from the conſequence often attending ſuch delays. *July* 1, 1767.

St. James's, (Santee) June 29, 1767.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, informs me of a black ſteer unbranded, with a crop in each ear; the right ear has a hole in it, but is ſlit out. The owner muſt prove his property before

THOMAS EVANCE, J. P.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſhort but ſquare ſet elderly Negro man, named NOKO, who is very handy in the uſe of carpenters tools, and as a waiting-man; he has a remarkable large wart on one of his ſhoulders, plays on the violin, and belonged formerly to Mr. *Brownwell*, dancing-maſter. He has been lately in Charles-Town; and as he is a good boat-man, it is probable he may aſſociate with ſome of the iſland Negroes who frequent the markets.—Whoever will take him up, and deliver him to Meſſrs. CORRIE & CARSANE, in Charleſtown, or to me at Ponpon, ſhall receive *Five Pounds* reward.

July 1, 1767. JOSEPH GLOVER.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 4th of Auguſt next, at the Plantation of the late ANTHONY HIETT, *at the Round O;*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of NINETEEN VALUABLE SLAVES, among which are a good driver, ſawyers, coopers, houſe-wenches, and ſeamſtreſſes; together with ſome chair-horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, plantation tools, &c. Alſo the crop on the ground, containing thirty-five acres of rice, ſixteen of corn, and three of potatoes.——The conditions of the ſale is caſh, the money to be paid before the property is altered.

July 1, 1767. THOMAS HARTLEY.

MR. Henry Reeves, informs me of the following horſes having ſtrayed into his paſture near Charles-Town, VIZ.

A black horſe about 13 hande and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock O B, and on the off buttock DC.

A cheſnut coloured horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a figure of eight and a flouriſh over it.

A grey horſe about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder B E.

A dark coloured horſe about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder S, and on the off ſhoulder with a croſs, and on the off buttock with two ſtrokes with a crook to one of them. And alſo, a dry cow, branded P.

The owners muſt prove their property before

JOHN TROUP, J. P.

St. Thomas's, July 1, 1767.

IN the poſſeſſion of *Vincent Guerin*, in St. Thomas's pariſh, a black gelding, about 12 hands high, ſhort ſwitch tail, long main, ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the off buttock and ſhoulder ſomething like a heart and flower on the top of it. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtray, may apply in ſix months, as the law directs in that caſe, to BENJAMIN MARION, J. P.

Kings-Town, in Craven county, June 22, 1767.

MOSES FLOYD, informs me of a ſtray grey gelding about 8 years old, near 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock 2, and *IS* on the off ſhoulder, a ran or ſnip noſe, and is a trotter.

DEMPSEY THOMAS, informs me of a blue grey gelding, near 13 hands high, 7 years old, branded with M and a flouriſh over it, on the near thigh; and is a trotter.

JOHN GREEN, tolls a ſorrel mare, 13 hands and a half high, 5 years old, dock'd, but not branded; and is a trotter. The property muſt be proved before.

JOHN M'DOUGAL, J. P.

St. Thomas's, July 3, 1767.

STRAYED into the ſubſcriber's plantation, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, about four years old, paces and canters, and no brand to be perceived.

Likewiſe a red and white ſteer, branded CS on the off buttock; his ear marks, one ear cropt and two ſlits, and and the other, two upper keels. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtrays, muſt prove their property before

FRANCIS ROCHE, J. P.

St. Mark's, (Santee) June 22, 1767.

STOLEN from John Perkins's waggon, on Thurſday night, the 11th of June, near the ten mile houſe, a dark bay horſe, a trotter, 14 hands high, well made, one white foot and ſtar; branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I P, and on the off ſhoulder and buttock ⌐¬ I P.

A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. John Marley, in Charles-Town; and FIFTY POUNDS for apprehending the thief, to be paid on conviction, in behalf of the ſaid Perkins, by RICHARD RICHARDSON.

RUN-AWAY from my plantation in April laſt, a ſtout well made Negro fellow named *Cæſar*, formerly belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Wright, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the ſaid fellow to me at my plantation, or the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward; or FIFTY POUNDS to any perſon who will bring his head to

JOHN WRIGHT.

St. Thomas's, June 30, 1767.

BROUGHT before me, by *James Dubois*, a ſtrayed trotting bay horſe, upwards of 13 hands high, a little white in his face, branded on the mounting ſhoulder 3EL, with ſomething above, not to be made out; alſo on the buttock 27, and an obſcure brand on the off ſhoulder. The property of the owner, to be proved before.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, J. P.

A Suit of ſuperfine new blue Broad Cloth Clothes, with Gold Lace, fit for a middle-ſized Perſon, to be ſold very reaſonable. For Particulars, apply to the Printer.